

Item S1. Supplementary Methods—Endpoint Definitions

I. DEATH CLASSIFICATION

The underlying cause, not the immediate mode of death was classified in two categories: cardiovascular or non-cardiovascular. Deaths were assumed to be cardiovascular unless non-cardiovascular causes were clearly identifiable.

1. Cardiovascular Cause of Death

i. Fatal Myocardial Infarction

- Death occurring within 14 days of a documented myocardial infarction without conclusive evidence of alternative cause. Subjects treated for myocardial infarction who died from related complications (e.g., sudden death, pump failure or cardiogenic shock) were classified as having a myocardial infarction related death.
- Autopsy evidence of recent myocardial infarction without conclusive evidence of alternative cause.
- Abrupt death that has suggestive criteria for an infarct not meeting the strict definition of a myocardial infarction:
 - a. Chest pain and one or more of the following:
 - i. Suggestive ECG changes
 - ii. Abnormal markers with death prior to opportunity for elevation
 - iii. Other evidence of wall motion abnormality

ii. Pump Failure—Death with clinically worsening symptoms and/or signs of heart failure without another cause of death. Death with heart failure in the context of myocardial infarction is considered a myocardial infarction death.

iii. Sudden Death—Unexpected death in an otherwise stable subject. Further sub-classification of timing as witnessed or last seen at ≥ 1 hour and < 24 hours.

iv. Presumed Sudden Death—Unexpected death that occurred in an otherwise stable subject with circumstances consistent with sudden death but in which the subject was last seen ≥ 24 hours earlier.

v. Presumed Cardiovascular Death—Death occurring when the subject was last seen > 24 hours before death and presumed cardiovascular death.

- vi. **Stroke**—Death following a documented cerebrovascular accident.
 - vii. **Pulmonary Embolism**—Death following and due to pulmonary embolism.
 - viii. **Procedure-Related**—Death occurring during a cardiovascular procedure or from procedure-related complications occurring within 15 days after the procedure.
 - ix. **Other Cardiovascular**—Death from document cardiovascular cause not specified above.
2. **Unknown Death**—Deaths not meeting criteria for cardiovascular causes of death and without identifiable non-cardiovascular cause.
3. **Non-Cardiovascular Death**—Deaths with clear, documented non-cardiovascular causes. Non-cardiovascular deaths are further defined as pulmonary, malignancy, infection, hepatobiliary, gastrointestinal, renal, non-cardiovascular procedural, accidental, suicidal, and other.
- i. Renal death is defined as
 - Refusal of dialysis
 - Treatment of acute renal failure (without other cause)
 - Direct complication of dialysis or other renal procedure (e.g. transplant, renal biopsy)
 - Other complications from renal failure